

[NO. 2084.]

by James S. Harrington, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM J. BROWN, of Chatham, to Miss SUSAN McILL, daughter of Col. Daniel McCormick, of Har-

From Bishop Hopkins's New Work, "The American Citizen: His Rights and Duties, According to the Spirit of the Constitution of the United States. On the Constitutional Rights and Duties of the American Citizen in Reference to Slavery."

Having proved sufficiently, as I trust, that moralists must be founded on religion, and that politics, in the only true sense, must be based upon morals, I should willingly leave without remark the vexed subjects of our day and country, if I were not convinced that it is a duty to contribute my share, however humble, towards the establishment of true practical principle. As a Christian teacher, I am not at liberty to pass over those errors which strike directly at the authority of the Word of God. And as a citizen, and therefore a partner in the republic, I may not turn aside from the application of truth to that perilous topic of discussion, which threatens the Constitution itself, and, if not set at rest, may ultimately sink our national greatness into ruin.

In bespeaking, however, the favorable attention of my readers to the ensuing argument, I beg leave to promise that I have at least one ground on which I may claim their confidence in my sincerity and candor: namely, that my conclusions stand in direct opposition to my former prejudices, habits, and feelings. I have no reason to hope that they will be acceptable to those whose good opinion I should most desire to secure. Their maintenance can bring me no accession of comfort, or of commending distinction from country around me. But I have not been accustomed to measure the standard of duty by the rules of popularity or worldly interest. I am too old to be drawn away from my independent regard for truth, by the fear or the hope of personal consequences. And I declare my convictions, therefore, with no other motive or desire than to discharge honestly my own moral obligation; and to aid the judgment of impartial and reflecting men, in determining the real merits of a deeply exciting and important question.

That slavery, considered in itself, is an evil, I consider to be clear and incontrovertible. But this goes a very little way towards the settlement of the point under discussion. In the present condition of mankind, we are compelled to submit to innumerable evils, in order to avoid some greater evil; and a choice between evils is frequently the only course left to human wisdom and sagacity. In this aspect of our earthly lot, we account evil to be a good, if it relieve us from a heavier calamity. Thus war is an acknowledged evil—a positive curse. Yet war becomes a good, notwithstanding, if it protect the land from tyranny or violence. The loss of a limb is an evil. Yet if its amputation be necessary to save our life, it is good to suffer the loss, without which life would be sacrificed. An unhappy marriage is an evil. Yet it may be more tolerable than the shame or penalty of a divorce, and therefore it is good to endure its trials by comparison. A thousand cases might thus be put, in which evil must be preferred, and even maintained, if the consequences of our escape be the exposure to a still more deplorable catastrophe.

But these, it may be alleged, are physical evils, whereas slavery is a moral evil—a crime against humanity—a sin against God. Let us try the validity of this proposition by an appeal to the "higher law," by which alone we can test the rules of religious and moral obligation.

And here, of course, we are referred to the Bible, because we have no other declaration of His will from the Supreme Lawgiver. I am not aware that there is any "higher law" than this, since I do not hear that there are any modern prophets amongst our ultra-abolitionists, claiming a special authority, and armed, like the apostles, with the power of miracles to prove their commission. To the Bible, therefore, let us go, and learn what Moses, and Christ Himself, and His inspired messengers said and did, in reference to slavery.

First, then, we find Moses delivering the prophecy of the patriarch Noah, immediately after the deluge, in which slavery is expressly predicted (Gen. ix. 25-27).

"Cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren. And he said, Blessed be the Lord God of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant."

That this curse was a physical and not a moral curse, is too manifest to need any argument. It was like the curse pronounced on the earth, which the labor of man was permitted to convert into a blessing. It was like the sentence which condemned our race to toil and death, but yet was intended to work ultimate good through the system of redemption. And to prove that it involved no moral crime or sin against the will of the Almighty, we find the principle of slavery incorporated in the divine law laid down for the chosen people. For thus we read in the Book of Exodus, ch. xxi. 2-6:

"If thou buy an Hebrew servant, six years he shall serve; and in the seventh he shall go out free for nothing. If he came in by himself, he shall go out by himself; if he were married, then his wife shall go out with him. If his master have given him a wife, and she have borne him sons or daughters, the wife and her children shall be her master's, and he shall go out by himself."

And if the servant shall plainly say, I love my master, my wife, and my children; I will not go out free: then his master shall bring him unto the judges; he shall also bring him to the door, or to the door-post, and his master shall bore his ear through with an awl, and he shall serve him forever."

This passage proves that the Deity authorized the selling of a Hebrew to his brother Israelite for six years, which was the established limit in case of debt. After the six years were fulfilled, he was entitled to a release; but if he had married a female slave during his bondage, his wife and her children remained as before, the property of the master. And if, in such case, her husband loved his family better than his liberty, he was allowed to remain, but only on condition that he should become a slave for life, since he should serve his master "forever."

And here it may be well to observe, that the term slave is met with only twice in our standard version of the Bible. The word *servant* is applied throughout. Yet the meaning is perfectly plain. For the bond-servant was always a slave, while the hired servant was a free man.

But an Israelite could not be held to service beyond six years, without his own consent. He was also entitled to be discharged in the year of Jubilee. Neither of these privileges, however, was extended to the slaves which belonged to the heathen race of Canaan. For thus read the divine law expressly, in the book of Leviticus, ch. xiii. 39-45:

"If thy brother that dwelleth by thee be waxen poor and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond-servant, but as a hired servant and as a journeyer he shall be with thee, and shall serve thee unto the year of Jubilee. And then he shall depart from thee, both he and his children with him, and shall return unto his own family, and unto the possession of his fathers shall he return. For they are my servants which I brought forth out of the land of Egypt; they shall not be sold as bondmen. Thou shalt not rule over thy brother with rigor, but shalt fear God. Both thy bondmen and thy bondmaids which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen

that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids. Moreover, of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their families that are with you, which they begat in your land; and they shall be your possession. And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bondmen forever."

Here is the distinction, as plain as language can make it. The Israelites could only be sold until the sixth year, which was the year of release, or the fiftieth year, which was the year of the Jubilee; and during the period of his servitude, he must be treated as a brother, and not as a bondman or a slave. But the race of the Canaanites, and their children, even when born in the land, were to be bought and kept as bondmen in perpetuity, and to be transmitted to the heirs of the Israelites as an inheritance. Thus the prophecy of Noah was fulfilled by the slavery of the Canaanites, according to the very terms of the divine law.

Where, then, was the sin of holding them in slavery? When the Almighty commanded His people to buy and own the posterity of the heathen, which it is a sin to obey Him! And how could that which He commanded be a crime? Higher than the code laid down by the Deity? Where is the rule of morals which shall claim supremacy over the Word of God?

But the sturdy, though very popular, notion, which regards the relation of master and slave as essentially immoral, requires a little more examination to manifest the error. What is this relation? Simply a perpetual obligation which binds the slave to serve the master for life, and binds the master to govern the slave with justice and with reason; to provide for him in sickness as in health; to instruct him in what is necessary to his moral and spiritual welfare, according to his condition and capacity; to maintain his family in comfort, and to bury him devoutly when life is ended. Where is the immorality in this?

It is true that the slaveholding Israelite might abuse his power, but to this the law of God gave no sanction. So it is true that every other relation may be abused. The father may grievously sin against the child, and the husband against the wife, and the employer against the operative, and the magistrate against the accused, and the teacher against the pupil, and the overseer against the poor, and the master against the apprentice, and the jailor against the prisoner. Even the justice may take bribes, and pervert justice. The city corporation may be corrupt, and league with villains against the public good. Representatives and senators may sin against their constituents, and presidents may offend against the national peace and welfare. In a word, wherever there is power, it is liable to abuse from human passion or infirmity. Yet who would say that the relations existing in all these classes of the community were therefore immoral in themselves?

On the side of slavery, however, there were reasons which fully justify the divine law. For the Canaanites were heathen, debased, corrupt, and flagitious; while the Israelites were immeasurably superior to them in the knowledge of the true God, and in the laws of virtue and morality. Hence, while slavery might be regarded physically as a curse to the Canaanites, it was actually calculated to be, morally and spiritually, a blessing. Infinitely better was it for their real advantage to serve the chosen people even in bondage, than to enjoy their own miserable freedom in the wretchedness of vice and barbarous idolatry. Nay, even their temporal comfort was far more secure under the government of their Israelitish masters, than it could have been in any other attainable condition.

Thus stood the question of slavery, according to the "higher law," throughout the whole fifteen centuries of the Mosaic dispensation. At the coming of Christ, the institution was universal. In Judea, and everywhere throughout the old Roman Empire,* we find no records of any nation or people without slaves. How did our Lord treat the question? Did He utter one syllable on the subject? Did He make it the topic of a single remark? We know how His sacred robes fell thick and fast in every form of inquiry. We know how He investigated against the hypocrisy of the Pharisees, the infidelity of the Sadducees, the harshness of Jewish divorce, the venality and corruption which surrounded Him. But the case of the slaveholder was never mentioned, nor could any reader of the Gospels find authority for the notion that He regarded slavery as a sin against God, and a crime against humanity.

We come next, to the course of His chosen messengers, the inspired apostles. And here we find not merely that they made no assault upon the institution of slavery, but that, on the contrary, they *sanctioned it*, by laying down rules for the conduct of both the slave and the master. A few of the passages bearing on this point will be useful, as proof positive of the character of their teaching.

1 Cor. vii.—"Let every man abide in the same calling wherein he was called. Art thou called, being a servant? Care not for it, but if thou mayest be made free, use it rather. For he that is called in the Lord, being a servant, is the Lord's freeman; likewise he that is called, being free, is the Lord's servant. Brethren, let every man, wherein he is called, thereto abide with God."

Eph. vi. 5-9—"Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of your heart, as unto Christ, not with eyeservice, as men-pleasers, but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart, with good will doing service, as to the Lord and not to men; knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the same shall he receive of the Lord, whether he be bond or free. And ye masters, do the same things unto them, forbearing threatening, knowing that your Master also is in heaven, neither is there respect of persons with Him." See also Col. iii. 22, for a repetition of the same.

1 Tim. vi. 1-3—"Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own masters worthy of all honor, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed. And they that have believing masters, let them not despise them because they are brethren, but rather do them service because they are faithful and beloved, partakers of the benefit. These things teach and exhort. If any man teach otherwise, and say that god is lord to consciences, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but doing about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railing, evil surmises, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness; from such withdraw thyself. But godliness with contentment is great gain. For we brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. And having food and raiment, let us be sober with contentment."

To these abundant testimonies, I add only the

*Gibbon estimates the number of slaves at half the population, or sixty millions.—Vol. i. 53.

†The word here translated servant, is the Greek *doûlos*, signifying a bond-servant or slave.

epistle to Philemon, where we find that St. Paul had converted a runaway slave, Onesimus, and instead of telling him that he had a right to be free, and rebuking his master Philemon for the "sin" of slaveholding, the apostle actually sends him back again, with a letter beseeching Philemon to receive him favorably.

If we go on from the days of the apostles to examine the doctrine and the practice of the Christian Church, we find no other view entered upon the subject. Slaves were held, with-out any reproach, even by the bishops and clergy. When the practice died out, as it did in many of the European nations, the change was gradual, through the operation of worldly causes, and without any suspicion that the institution, in itself, involved a violation of religion or morality. Hence its lawfulness with respect to the African and the Indians taken in war, was universally maintained by the Puritan settlers of New England, who claimed the closest adherence in all things to the teachings of the Scriptures. And it was not until the latter part of the eighteenth century that a doubt was expressed on either side of the Atlantic, in relation to the perfect consistency of such slavery with the precepts of the Gospel.

Since that time, indeed, public opinion, both in Old and New England, has undergone a great revolution. But this cannot be attributed to the Bible, nor to the Church, nor to any new knowledge of the will of God, nor to the discovery of any unknown principles of moral action. All that belongs to this was perfectly familiar to the Christian world from the days of the apostles. And therefore no intelligent and candid mind can be surprised to find that the most violent opponents of slavery in the United States are always ready to recede from the Bible, and denounce the Church, because they cannot derive from either the slightest real support in their assaults against the lawfulness of the institution.

It must be remembered, however, that the lawfulness of slavery is one thing, its expediency or desirability is quite another. Of this I shall have occasion to speak in due season. But the law must be settled first, and the expediency must be considered afterwards; because the advocates of abolition make it a question of "the higher law"—a law above the Constitution; and as such, there can be no such law, unless we find it enacted by the authority of heaven.

Bad Policy.—No agriculturist can thrive permanently, or prosper, who depends on purchasing help for his laborers and stock—who prefers buying his horses and mules, his hogs and his cattle, to raising them—and who thinks it is cheaper for others to make all his clothing and agricultural implements than to make some portion of them himself. He will discover, when it is too late, that the most productive and profitable staple he cultivates will not compensate him for all his neglect.

I know the cotton planter thinks this all a fallacy. His staple is the great civilization of the world, and has been the source of great wealth to the Southern States. He will not abate his culture, but every year endeavors to increase his crop. He grows, cotton, and nothing but cotton, and thinks it is cheaper to purchase everything else. He pursues his policy till he has exhausted his lands and worn out his capital, and then he sells out and moves to the South-West. He has made fine crops, but they are all consumed in the purchase of horses and mules, corn and bacon, negro clothing and the necessary implements of husbandry. The only addition to his wealth, after so many years of toil and labor, is the natural increase of his negroes.—*Major Perry's Address.*

A Caution to Wine and Brandy Drinkers.—Dr. Hiram Cox, chemical inspector of alcoholic liquors in Cincinnati, Ohio, states, in an address to his fellow citizens, that during two years he has made two hundred and forty-nine inspections of various kinds of liquors, and has found more than nine-tenths of them poisonous concoctions. Of brandy he does not believe there is one gallon of pure in a hundred gallons; the imitations having pure whiskey for a basis, and various poisonous acids for the condiments. Of wines and of brandy in a thousand, he purports to be sherry, port, sweet Malaga, &c., is pure, but they are made of water, sulphuric acid, alum, guinea pepper, horse-radish, &c., and many of them without a single drop of alcoholic spirit. Dr. Cox warns there are not ten gallons of genuine port wine in Cincinnati. In his inspections of whiskey he has found only from 17 to 20 per cent of alcoholic spirit, when it should have been 45 to 50, and some of it contains enough sulphuric acid in a quart to eat a hole through a man's stomach.

How a Maine Farmer took the Advantage.—We heard an incident the other day which may be worth relating. An extensive paper making firm at the Eastward had long been in search of a pure spring of water, of sufficient volume to supply the wants of interior of their mill. After a long search they found the desired object upon the estate of a neighboring farmer, and the shareholder of the firm was sent to negotiate its purchase.

The farmer, when approached upon the subject, put on a knowing look, at the same time remarking, "Friend, I know you want that spring badly, and I am going to take advantage of it." "Well," said the man, "what is your price?" "I shall put it on strong; you needn't expect to get an easy trade," said the farmer, gradually preparing his purchaser for the exorbitant demand he supposed he was about to make. "I shall not take less than \$200 for that spring, and you may have it or leave it." Greatly to the astonishment of the old gentleman, the paper dealer, without the least haggling or even a wry look, at once clinched the bargain and paid the money. That spring of water could not now be purchased for twenty thousand dollars.—*Boston Traveller.*

Hens and Eggs.—The following statement was communicated to the Boston Transcript:

For several years past I have spent a few weeks of the latter part of August on the Kennebec River, in Maine. The lady with whom I stopped is a highly accomplished and intelligent housewife. She supports a "henery," and from her I derived my information in this matter. She told me that for many years she had been in the habit of administering to her hens with the common food at the rate of a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper each alternate day to a dozen of her fowls. Last season when I was with her, each morning she brought in twelve or fourteen eggs, having but sixteen hens in all. She again and again experimented on the matter, by omitting to feed with the Cayenne for one or three days. The consequence invariably was that her produce of eggs fell off to six or six per day. The same effect of using the Cayenne is produced in winter as well as in summer.

Advance in Sugar.—There has been an advance in the New Orleans market of one cent in the price of Sugar. A circular from the largest sugar refinery in the U. States says:

We are sold out of all kinds of sugar and syrup, except a few hundred packages of loaf pulverized and coarse pulverized sugar. It is uncertain when we will be again producing, and until we can name a definite period we do not accept orders for future delivery.

LATER FROM EUROPE

HALIFAX, May 6.

The Cunard steamer Europa has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 25th of April.

A large meeting of the merchants and manufacturers of Manchester had been held for the purpose of forming an Association for promoting the growth of cotton all over the world, and particularly in the British Colonies.

Marshal Serrano had left Paris for Madrid, to smooth the way for the Mexican Ambassadors. The Chinese in Borneo rose on the 17th of February, and massacred several Europeans. Sir James Brooks saved his life by swimming.

One of the Borneo Company's steamers subsequently arrived, co-operating with the Malays, Brooks at the head, avenged the destruction of the settlement, killing two thousand Chinese.

Commercial.—Cotton.—Lower qualities declined a quarter; middling do. one-eighth; fairly do. unchanged. Stock in port 575,000 bales, including 120,000 of American.

THE CHINESE WAR.

FROM THE LONDON CHRONICLE OF APRIL 18.

What remains is the certainty that the war in China still exists, and that the question at issue between England and the Celestials has attained much larger proportions than we have yet been aware of. By a despatch received yesterday from Paris we learn the nature of the instructions which Lord Elgin has given to the plenipotentiary to urge in the name of Great Britain upon the Emperor of China.

These terms comprise not only a renewal of former treaties, by which of course is meant the actual and full accomplishment of the convention of 1842, securing the admission of foreigners to Canton, but various amplifications of pre-existing compacts. For instance, Lord Elgin is to demand that, for purposes of commerce, nine Chinese ports, instead of five, are to be thrown open to Europeans, while diplomatic missions are to be established at Peking on the same footing as those of Russia. For the sake of providing for the security and dignity of our trade the English Government demand the right of establishing military posts wherever there are British consuls, and that our ships-of-war shall be entitled to enter any Chinese port whatever.

These are rather strong terms. If conceded we shall indeed have effectually planted one foot in China and commenced the operations which, at so many other points in the East and the West, have gradually resulted in conquest and annexation. It is certain that no such demands can be exacted from the Peking cabinet without provoking a most strenuous resistance, to be overcome only by a long and arduous war.

If we succeed in this, we shall have forced our way into China at the sword's point. The cost to that country will be terrible in blood and treasure. Even to ourselves the victory, whenever we may gain it, is likely to prove somewhat expensive.

The first detailed information respecting the terms to be demanded from China reaches us from Paris, whither Lord Elgin has lately proceeded to communicate, with the French Government, on the subject. It is said, for our encouragement, that the Emperor Napoleon will afford his heartiest co-operation to the English operations in China. This concurrence is attributed to the representations sent to Europe by numerous Catholic missionaries, now or lately resident in China, urging the Emperor to take an active part in the war, with the view of providing for their protection and the safe prosecution of their benevolent labors.

Great Defensive Preparations of the Chinese.—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes some further details relative to the war in China. The Chinese, it is said, are at present making formidable military preparations, which are not to be despised. Since the attack on Canton the Chinese have executed enormous works on the Peiho—a river which falls into the Yellow Sea, and by which a communication is maintained with Peking. That river is now barred in twenty-two different places by dams built of stone, which completely intercept the navigation. These works are regarded as a curiosity. Moreover, the three branches of the Peiho, canalized by the Emperor of Kia-Kang in 1817 are cut, and the course of one of them, the Huho, has been turned off into the lake Hohotchi. When an army invades the Chinese Empire the principal means of defence is to let the waters of this lake overflow the country. This system of defence efficacious against an enemy, but most disastrous for the country, was first used against the insurgents in 1852.

The city of Peking is consequently perfectly safe from an attack either by land or sea, and the Emperor will in any desperate circumstance be protected by the fanaticism of the people, who will stop at no means to destroy the foreigners.

A circumstance has lately demonstrated the truth of this fact. The British ships proceeding to Canton have been in the habit of taking fresh water at Whampoa from a small river which falls into the Tebukiang. It was remarked that the sailors using this water lately have been attacked with colic and after a careful investigation it was discovered that the water had been poisoned by the Chinese. They employed for this purpose the trunks of certain trees, which, after being prepared for the occasion, impart a deadly poison to the water. The Chinese are naturally malignant, and their wickedness is increased by their fanaticism, which is beyond description. There is but one way to subdue them, and that is to act on their senses and to terrify them by a display of force, and by a maritime demonstration on a grand scale, such as is about to be accomplished by the British Government. It appears, moreover, that some of the wealthiest mandarins in the Empire propose to revive the great commercial company founded in 1759 by Troup-Tou. These great dignitaries, through personal interest, are highly favorable to an arrangement with the English, notwithstanding their warlike manifestations, and as they are in direct communication with the members of the Nuy-Ko, or cabinet council at Peking, they can bring their influence to bear directly on the Emperor's advisers. The revival of the company founded in 1759 will render it impossible in future for the Chinese Government to violate its treaties with foreigners. The *Moniteur de la Flotte* concludes that an arrangement of the difficulties at present existing between the Chinese and English is perfectly possible. For this purpose the British Government have merely to adopt the only means efficacious with the Chinese character, which is to make a formidable demonstration on the coast of the Chinese Empire.

The Philadelphia Ledger states that Rev. Dr. Hawks, a learned and eloquent scholar, has recently been delivering a series of lectures, intended to show that this continent was peopled by successive migrations from the Old World at different eras and by different races—first, from the shores of the Mediterranean, which was the earliest seat of commercial enterprise, and the people from which have left their record upon the vast ruins of Yucatan; next, from China and Japan to Mexico, Central Asia, from which the American tribes (Central and South America); and next, from northern Asia, from which the American tribes of Indians came. These theories are sustained by remarkable analogies between the languages prevailing in different parts of the eastern continent with those to be found on this continent.

MEETING OF THE STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

To all the friends of Education in North Carolina.

At the Educational Convention held in Salisbury on October last, consisting of about one hundred and thirty delegates, and representing some thirty counties, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed, to-wit:

Resolved, That this Convention form itself into a permanent Society for the advancement of general Education, and that it be called the Educational Association of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the officers of this Association, for the present, consist of an Executive Committee of five, who shall hold their office until the adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws.

Resolved, That this Association shall meet annually at such time and place as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed by the Chairman of this Association to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of this Association and report the same at the next annual meeting of this body.

Resolved, That all officers and teachers in Schools, and all persons interested in the cause of general Education, be invited to attend as delegates at the next annual meeting of this Association.

The undersigned were appointed, under the second Resolution, an Executive Committee, with power to determine the time and place of the next meeting of this Association; and they defined the time for Tuesday evening the 30th day of June next, and selected Warrenton as the place. The time is, it is hoped, will be generally convenient to Professors in Colleges and to teachers; and the place is one of the most pleasant and healthy towns in the State and accessible to all sections.

The citizens of Warrenton, through the undersigned, tender the free hospitalities of the place to all who attend this meeting; and the various Railroads of the State will pass all delegates at half their usual rates of fare.

All officers of schools, of all descriptions, all teachers and all friends of the cause of education will be considered as delegates, and to all such an earnest invitation is hereby given to attend. The Convention of last Fall was a great success, inaugurating a new era in the educational history of North Carolina, and if the movement then so happily begun be properly followed up, it cannot but redound to the interest of the State, and to the profit of teachers. The first meeting was not only profitable, but pleasant to all who participated in its proceedings; and from the cheering indications all over the State, we hope to see a still larger gathering in Warrenton, feeling sure also that all will leave it as the delegates left Salisbury, with an anxious desire to be present on the next occasion of the kind.

A Constitution and By-laws for the government of the Association will have to be adopted at the meeting in June; a good deal of other important business is to be transacted, while lectures, addresses and discussions on various topics will add to the interest of the occasion. We hope that no one will wait for a special invitation, and that all the friends of the great cause at stake will endeavor to attend and aid in the good work by their presence and counsel.

C. H. WILEY,
W. N. H. SMITH,
J. H. FOOTE,
E. W. OGBURN,
J. T. WHITE.

Ex Com.

The newspapers of the State will confer a special favor by publishing the above address.

Bank of Cape Fear.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this institution was held at their Banking House in this town on yesterday, Miles Costin, Esq., appeared as proxy for the State.

The following gentlemen were appointed Directors by the State's proxy viz: P. K. Dickinson, Jno. Walker, W. S. Ashe, Jno. L. Holmes.

The following were elected Directors by the stockholders at large, viz: Thos. H. Wright, A. J. DeRosset, John Wooster, F. J. Hill, Wm. A. Wright, W. C. Bettencourt, Jos. H. Flanner.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, Thos. H. Wright was unanimously re-elected President, and H. B. Savage, Cashier.—*Wm. Herald.*

The Weather, Crops, &c.—Several warm days with their April showers have caused a complete change in the appearance of things. The trees are all in full leaf. The crops are looking somewhat like crops, corn and cotton are pretty generally up, and the "stands," of Cotton are good, so far as can be judged at this early stage, wheat is very fine, but the oat crop is somewhat injured by frost.—*Cherokee Herald.*

The River.—A large freshet has been occasioned in the Pee Dee, by the late rains. Up to this morning at 9 o'clock, it has risen over 30 feet, and is still rising—great injury will be done to the crops in the "low grounds" and as cotton seed is rather scarce, some may find it difficult to replant. Some say that Planters are "Constitutionally Grumbler," this spring will develop the disease, at least in this section of the country.—*Cherokee Herald.*

Six Thousand Dollars Dug Out of a Field.—Mr. Benj. S. Dey, of Currituck county, N. C., being ploughing in his field, a few days ago, dug up a pile of old Spanish gold and silver coin to the amount of about six thousand dollars. The Norfolk Herald says: "It is supposed to have been buried during the revolution—and the accident that led to the discovery was most singular. It appears that an old pine tree had fallen near the fence of Mr. D's farm, and one of the branches stuck in the spot where the money was found. As the tree was an obstruction to those engaged in ploughing, it was raised from its position, when it was discovered that the old branch had several pieces of the coin sticking to it. They then went to work and dug down to the depth of about 4 feet, when they were startled by the discovery of this large amount of money. Every eye that looked upon the shiners, were told, became as big as moons; and one of the negroes who assisted in raising the tree, on seeing the money sticking to the limb, was so amazed at the sight, hallooed out—why Massa Dey what am dat? wonder if he go dar?—Well, well, di am de fus time I ober seed money groin on do pine tree. A yoke of oxen was soon hitched to the treasure, and it was carried to the house of Mr. D. where it can now be seen."

This we assure our readers is no hoax; and it rather gives credence to the tradition that there was money deposited on that part of the coast by Blackbeard the pirate.

Damages for Slander.—The Milledgeville Recorder says: "The Oglethorpe Court was in session last week. The business on the docket occupied most of the week. The case that excited the most interest was one of slander. The plaintiff, a young lady, recovered \$2500 damages through a jury. Such cases are of rare occurrence in that county, and the out door talk was that if an appeal was taken, a special jury would likely double the amount of damages."

A little girl nine years old on having attended a Soiree, being asked by her mother, on returning, how she enjoyed herself, answered, "I am full of happiness, I could be any happier unless I could grow."

BOSTON, May 6.

Commercial Failures.—Several failures occurred yesterday morning among dry goods dealers, among them are Messrs. Whitney, Penn & Co., Shaw, Thompson & Bramble; Lord & Langley, failures of Messrs. Whitney & Penn & Co. has been occasioned by a defalcation by the confidential clerk to the amount of \$50,000.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.
Arrival of Filibuster—Bad Weather.—A British Frigate has arrived at the mouth of the river with 190 of Col. Lockridge's men, as a titute condition.

The storm of the 29th did great damage in the Southern part of Mississippi. The weather has been bad throughout the South.

RICHMOND, May 6.
Great Freshet on the James River.—There is a great freshet on the James river. The lower wharves and streets, and the houses situated on them are submerged. The low grounds are overflowing, and considerable damage is being done to the growing crops on the river. There has been no such freshet in this region since the year 1847. At Lynchburg the water has risen seventeen feet, but is now falling. The South Side railway there has been swept away, impeding the passage of the trains.

ALBANY, May 6.
Freshet at Albany—Railroad Accident.—The freshet continues, and the quay and streets are flooded. The culvert on the Central Railroad at Lockport has been carried away. An express train from New York, going West, ran over it last evening, upsetting the baggage car, and throwing two passenger cars into the river. The engine and tender passed over safely. None of the passengers were seriously hurt.

Business Depressed.—The depressed business in New York is loudly complaining of the shipping interests. It is estimated that the value of the ship of twenty five millions of dollars, lying in New York harbor, most of them unemployed, and those that have found something to do, have accepted it at rates ruinously low.

An election was held in Philadelphia on Monday for municipal officers, which resulted, as was expected, in the success of the anti-slavery ticket. A very light vote was cast. The vote, as summed up in all the wards except those in this stated: Democratic, 22,707; American, 15,448; and Republican 3,908.

The New York Scientific American states that a bale of Sea Island cotton, from Charleston, South Carolina, recently sold in that city for \$125 per pound. It was purchased to go to Boston, for the manufacture of lace. It is stated to be the finest cotton ever raised, and capable of making yarn as fine as No. 900.

About two hundred and fifty bushels of the Chinese sugar cane seed have been distributed by the Patent Office this season. It is thought by many that this cane is destined to be cultivated extensively in the United States as Indian corn, yielding as it does, at the same time, sugar, man and provender and grain for beast.

Thirty-two of the fires reported during the last month occasioned a loss, in the aggregate, of \$1,520,000. The largest fire was in Baltimore, the loss amounting to \$240,000; a fire at Marietta, Georgia, destroyed \$125,000; and others at North Adams, Massachusetts, and at Atlanta, Georgia, each \$100,000.

The receipts of the United States Treasury for the quarter ending April 1st were nearly \$20,000,000, of which \$19,000,000 were from customs, and over \$1,000,000 from the sale of public lands. The expenditures during the period amount to \$17,150,000.

Railroad Sunk.—A portion of the track of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, at a point some 17 miles west of Racine, has sunk entirely out of sight, interrupting the running of the trains. The hole is a bad one and it will cost a good deal of money to fill it.

Collegiate Education at the North and at the South.—From a table in De Bow's Review for May, we find that the number of students in Colleges or Universities, in the different sections of the Union, in proportion to their white population, is as follows: in the New England States one to 916; in the Middle States, one to 826; in the North-western States one to 697; and in the Southern States one to 545; South Carolina and Georgia have a larger proportion of College students than any other States in the Union, the first having one to 381, and the last one to 387. The whole number of College students in South Carolina is 720—in Georgia 1535. Wisconsin has a smaller proportion of College students than any State in the Union, viz: one to 4983 white inhabitants.

Jews Changing their Sabbath.—An Israelite in the Charleston Mercury contradicts the report that a movement is on foot among the Israelites of Baltimore to change their Sabbath, and celebrate that of their Christian brethren. The Israelites of Baltimore have, as their brethren in most of the large cities of the United States, established a Sunday School for the religious instruction of their young, and hence the erroneous statement. There is, thus far, but one Jewish congregation in the world that worship on the

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1857.

1997 HAYTTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL

It was known to the Trustees that Mr. Pell preferred the work of the Ministry, in which he was engaged, and that he only accepted a place in the School because the Trustees were not able at the time to find another who met their favor, and with the distinct assurance that he would resign as soon as the institution was fairly under way. The Trustees, individually and as a body, have expressed to him their high appreciation of his services, and their sincere regret at the prospect of parting with him.

We esteem it a happy circumstance, not only inasmuch as competent Principal has been selected, but that he is from our midst—that the Teachers have not been forced to look beyond the limits of the State, and especially to the South, as was formerly almost universally the case. The South has of late educated many of her own Teachers, Professors and Principals, and gained the good sense to cherish them.

Under Mr. Blake's guidance, we anticipate a continuance of the success which has heretofore characterized this important institution.

The WILMINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY IN RA-
tification—Mr. A. D. Cazaux was the winner of
a beautiful silver goblet presented to the Wil-
mington Infantry by the Oak City Guards, and com-
manded for by the former alone. The average of
25 shots was 3 9-10 inches. The second best
average was by Lieut. J. R. London—54 inches.
The single shot was by Mr. D. G. White.
The silver cup shot for by the O. C. G.'s was
won by Mr. J. J. Ferrell—average 44-16.
The Goblet cup by Lees Smodes—average 67-8.

Thursday morning, says the Herald, "looking so serene and radiant with enjoyment. We are afraid we shall never hear the last of this. Brimful of pleasure and gratitude for their hospitable reception at Fayetteville and through the officers and some of the members of the Infantry, request us to make suitable acknowledgments. How can we do it? On their part, and that of our people we can only say: Thank for your kindness, your hospitality, your more than brotherly greeting."

PROFESSIONAL CANDIDATES.—A Richmond daily correspondent of the *Argus* recommends Andrew J. Jones, Esq. of Columbus county, as a candidate for Congress in this District, in opposition to Mr. Winslow. And the *Argus* seconds the nomination. Mr. Jones was a member of the House of Commons in 1854-5, and of the

POSTAGE STAMPS—are a great convenience for the collector by mail of fractions of a dollar. We have sold them often in payment of small bills. But when enclosed in damp weather, the gummed side, or when the stamp is allowed to come in contact with the paper, they stick so as sometimes to become useless, and often to give much trouble to the collector. The gummed side should be placed

EDITORIAL DISCOURTESY.—We had occasion, on Thursday to acknowledge an act of courtesy of the Raleigh Standard and Charlotte Democrat (to which we now add the Warrenton News.) The Richmond Whig and the Raleigh Register, on the contrary, have done us a gross wrong, by publishing as an advertisement, the vilely false and libellous story of Radway & Co., addressed to us through the N. Y. Sunday Times. The Whig had not seen our denial of the truth of the statements of those potent medicine men; but the Register had, and should not have allowed a neighboring Editor to be libelled through its columns, either in an advertisement or any other form, either for pay or without pay. We see that the Editor of the Register is from home. If he had been in Raleigh, we cannot suppose that he would have permitted Radway & Co to utter

into his pocket.) And now we see that many men have been killed in the Scioto river, near Chillicothe, Ohio, by the drainage of the whiskey distilleries, owing to the recent introduction of strychnine into the manufacture of whiskey. By the use of a certain quantity of this poison, mixed with tobacco juice, every bushel of grain is made to produce five gallons of whiskey, while with an honest distillation the product is one half that amount.

LOOK OUT.—We learn that a gang of gypsies have squatted down upon a lot in the vicinity of this town. What they are doing there may be imagined from the well known character of that people. The Petersburg Express mentions the presence there of another gang in the following terms:—

HIGH WATERS.—The Virginia papers mention a great fresh in the rivers from Richmond to Weldon, N. C. Much damage has been done to the crops. At Weldon the Roanoke was within about 4 feet of its highest point, and all the wheat and corn on the low grounds are said to be destroyed.

The Superior Court for this County is held

The Governor's denial of responsibility for his speech has been drawn out by the striking contrast instituted by the Virginia press between his views on the land question in 1839 and in 1857. It seems to be a mere pretence. For, we learn from the *Richmond Whig*, that his speech in 1839 was made in no heated canvass, but at a dinner given to himself, that it was afterwards written out by himself, and sent by himself to the *Richmond Whig* for publication.

The Whig says that but all the strange doings and sayings of his eccentric Excellency, nothing emanating from him in the whole course of his life has so powerfully served to shake our faith in his personal honor. We hope in Heaven that he is deranged; for, in that event, we could reconcile his declaration in relation to his Louisa speech to the facts.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN TEXAS.—We learn from a private letter that a severe snow storm in Leon county, about the middle of last month, killed the young cotton, and the corn, which was knee high. And Texas papers mention repeated frosts and snow and sleet, during the month, up to the 12th, of more severity than any experienced previously during the late winter. They are supposed to have given the finishing blow to the wheat, and to make a new planting of corn and cotton necessary. Cotton seed and corn are exceedingly scarce. Many families find it difficult to procure corn for bread, and it is feared that many people will be obliged to leave the State. The prospect of the sugar crop is good.

COWHILING AMONG THE OFFICE SEEKERS.—A New Yorker named Murphy, who holds the office of civil engineer in the Brooklyn navy yard, having heard that Daniel E. Sickles, another New Yorker, was endeavoring to oust him and get his office, entered Sickles's room at Willard's hotel in Washington, and attempted to cowhide

RAPID GROWTH.—In twenty years Ohio has increased its valuation from \$80,000,000 to \$800,000,000. The debt of the State, incurred for internal improvements, amounts to \$15,000,000. So that by the expenditure of these \$15,000,000 the State has profited about \$700,000,000.

The statement is this—as made by Barlowe, in his relation to Sir Walter Raleigh of the incidents of the first voyage to the coast of Virginia, now North Carolina—that *Horsée* were found on the islands about Roanoke. (Vol. 1, page 88,

Wilmington, May 1857.

* Lane is not quoted here with entire accuracy. His remark is—"if Virginia had but horses and kine in some reasonable proportion," &c.—*Observer*

AUGUSTA, May 8.

Election of a Congressman.—Mr. Bonham has been elected to Congress in the District formerly occupied by the Col. Quarter S. Brooks.

Sampson County—During this week the Superior Court for Sampson County has been holding its sessions. The Court generally was not an interesting one. There were no capital cases, and not many new cases, civil or criminal, which is good for the people, if not so remunerative to the gentlemen of the bar. Sampson is a mighty good county and improving in agriculture and the useful arts, about as fast as any County in the State.—*Wilmington Journal.*

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 6.
A Farm for Ex-President Pierce.—The sum of 96 thousand dollars was subscribed here yesterday to purchase a plantation to be presented to ex-President Franklin Pierce. Only \$4,000 is required to complete the purchase.

A Fair Hit.—Mr. Choate writes a hand which has been compared to the autograph of a seventeen-legged spider, just crawled out of an inkstand. An exchange says:

"We are informed that Hon. Rufus Choate will be sent to China—not, however, by the Government as Minister Plenipotentiary, but that he has been engaged at a large salary to go out to Canton, where he will be employed in *legation*."

The march of civilization is onward! A clergyman in a Springfield (Massachusetts) church last Sunday married a couple, substituting the words "gentleman and lady" for "man" and "woman."

DIED,
On Saturday last, at his residence on Haymount, Mr. E. C. HALL, merchant of this place, aged 43

youngest daughter of Mr. James Batten, in the 50th year of her age. She has left 14 children, and a large circle of connections, in the vicinity of Troy, N. C. In Randolph county, N. C., WILL LASSITER, aged 57 years and 6 months. He had been a consistent member of the M. E. Church about 37 years.

Super.	7 00	7 10	Apple do.	75 00
Fine.	6 50	6 60	Whiskey,	55 a 60
Scratched,	6 00	6 00	WOOL—	17 a 18
RAIN—				
Corn,	1 10	1 15	TURPENTINE—	
Wheat,	1 10	1 20	Yellow dip,	2 15 a 0 00
Oats,	70 a		Virgin,	3 25 a 0 00
Peas,	1 15	1 00	Hard,	1 15 a 0 00
Rye,	90	a 1 00	Spirits,	37 a 38

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

At New York, Southern Flour active at 68 0 to 7 50.
cotton market dull and heavy: middling uplands 13 1/2;
spirits 42 to 50.
At Charleston, Cotton 12 to 14 1/2.
At Cheraw, cotton 11 to 13 1/2. Receipts of the week
34 bales. Previously 17,475. Bacon 12 1/2 to 14.
corn \$1 to 1 12. Flour 7 50 to \$8.
Total receipts 2,777,240 bales, against 3,239,756
last year. Decrease 462,516 bales.

John, F. Davis, H. Adams, D. Aughtry, T. Pope, J. Marsh, S. W. T. & Co., W. H. Lutterloh, C. T. Haigh & Co., J. L. Bryant, Worth & Utley, W. McLean, W. N. Millinghast, Beaver Creek Co., J. C. Williams, T. McDaniel, J. Daughtry, R. Lockman, H. Aughtry, W. & Verbaugh, E. Lilly, H. Gainey, J. McNab, P. Bain, N. Monroe, D. W. C. Benbow.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 6.—Schr. Mary Abigail from Charleston. 7 —

Beauty Defined.—The Home Journal is responsible for the latest definition of *beauty*—that which has puzzled the brain of the wisest philosophers. It says: "Beauty, dear reader, is *the woman you love*—whatever she may seem to others."

May 11. 11

Just Received and for Sale

AT WILEY'S.

 FEW Superb English Dairy CHEESE:
20 Kits No. 1 and 2 MACKEREL:
5 " " SALMON:
2 Bbls. " Do., for retailing:
Fulton Market and Smoked Beef:
Smoked Tongues:

For sale cheap for Cash by **M. F. MOORE.**
May 21. 6-3t

CORN! CORN!!
300 BUSHELS WHITE CORN just received,
and for sale on consignment, by
P. P. JOHNSON.
May 9, 1857. 6-1t

HAY! HAY!!
BAIRD & HAYES, commission agents

PATENT ENAMELED COLLAR!
GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE!
ECONOMY, COMFORT, BEAUTY OF
FINISH, PERFECTION OF SHAPE,
AND NEATNESS OF APPEAR-
ANCE COMBINED.
SOLD AT LESS THAN THE PRICE FOR WASHING THE
ORDINARY LINEN COLLAR!

BALDWIN has the sole agency **AT THE REDUCED PRICES**, and solicits a call at the
ITY CLOTHING STORE,
38 Market Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held in Fayetteville on **FRIDAY, 29th of May 1857.** **J. H. HALL, Prest.**

under the direction of Dr. Chas. Chalmers, Dr. Wm. Hays, C. Campbell and Wm. D. Harrington; at Carthage, under the direction of D. Turner, W. B. Richardson, and J. Barrett, Col. John Morrison and S. C. Bruce; at Rockingham, (Richmond County), under the direction of Col. H. W. Harrington, Wm. P. Leak, R. S. McDonald and Walter F. Leak; at Troy, (Montgomery county), under the direction of Samuel H. Christian, John S. Chambers, Robt. A. Chambers and D. S. Pemberton; at Cheraw, S. C., under the direction of D. Talley, J. C. Walsworth, Robt. Kendall and J. M. Jennings; at Bennettsville, under the direction of

John Morrison, Secretary.
April 27, 1857.

"OXFORD HOTEL,"
Immediately opposite the Court House. Its eligibility
situation, and the custom derived from visitors to
a beautiful village of Oxford, render this Hotel de-
sirable property for any one wishing to keep a public
use.
Bids for the above-named property will be received
till the 24th of June, and if not disposed of previous
that time it will be offered at public auction on
next liberal terms.
Oxford, N. C., May 9.

disappointed in his House. And horse-flesh shall suffer in his Stables for want of provender or attention. WILLIAM H. BRITTAIN.
May 9. 6*3t

DOCTOR FRANK WILLIAMS'S
CELEBRATED RYE WHISKY!

THE subscriber has made arrangements to keep a supply of the Genuine Article, and is the only agent for the sale of the above brand of A No. 1

nited, Large, Fine, and Cheap Stock of
SUMMER CLOTHING,
 Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Boots
 & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Trunks,
 Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. &c.
 I shall most assuredly use all honorable means to
 give satisfaction, and give them a Suit of Clothes for
FIVE DOLLARS

THE composition of these Bitters includes those medicinal substances which experienced physicians have long resorted to for special action on the system, when deranged by Fevers, Dyspepsia, Agues, and General Debility, resulting from exposure or climate influence.

FOR RENT.
MY DWELLING HOUSE near the Masonic Lodge,
 recently occupied by Mr. T. J. Robinson.
 Apply to **WRIGHT HUSKE**
 May 6, 1857. 5-2w

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

Further Supplies of Books.

THE AMERICAN CITIZEN, by Bishop Hopkins; Prael's Poetical Works; Milledulcia, from Notes and Queries; Mackey's Lexicon of Free-Masonry; Dictionary of Poetical Quotations; Mitchell's Travellers' Guide; Questions to Jacobus's Notes; Medical Books; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 2, 1867.

and French Pencil Sharpeners; Cloth Stretchers, for
drawing with indelible ink; Rodgers' Pen Knives;
 portfolios; Maynard & Noyes and Davids' Inks, &c.
No. 1, Case superior English SLATES, assorted sizes.
E. J. HALE & SON.
May 2, 1857.

xite, and is Very intelligent. He has a scar on the
 side of one thigh, caused by a wound received in a
 fight from a tree. I have reason to believe that he has
 been in the counties of Johnston, Harnett, Cumberland
 and Bladen, and in the towns of Averasboro' and
 Yetteville, where he passed for a free man, under
 assumed names of Joseph Jacobs, John G. Williams
 and William Caldwell, and at times followed the
 occupation of a ditcher. I have also been informed
 that he left Raleigh in a buggy with an Irishman,
 probably under a promise of being taken to a free
 te

Commission Merchants,
No 10; WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

Dr. Hucks's History
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the last
volume of this valuable work, which has received the
highest commendation, wherever it has been read, and

be made where quantities are taken to sell again. It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage. The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There probably be four or five volumes in all. The succeeding volumes will probably contain about 500 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the leather binding.

delivered by JAMES BANKS, Esq. on the Life and
Character of FLORA McDONALD.
Price 10 cents. A liberal deduction made by the
author on or hundred copies.

Office Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Co.,
APRIL 25, 1857.
THE Annual Meeting of this Company will be held at the Office of the Co., on Thursday the 21st May next.
C. A. McMillan, Secy.
April 25, 1857.

ASSIGNMENT.
BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust made by John and James Baker, to the undersigned, on the 31st day of March, 1857, we will proceed to sell at public Auction in front of the Court House, on 25th May, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the Steamer BROTHERS AND LIGHTERS.
Terms made known on day of sale.
JAS. T. PETHWAY, Assignee.
Wilmington, April 25, 1857.

NOTICE.
THE Notes and Accounts remaining due to the late firm of R. & W. Robinson, and now to be settled, this business will be attended to by Hugh R. Huske, Esq., John H. Robinson, or myself.
J. W. ROBINSON, Surviving Partner.
Fayetteville, April 25, 1857.
Agents and Carriers, exp. 2 weeks.

M. FAULK.
Has just received a large and fine assortment of BOOKS and STORIES, L. J. Galt, Esq., and a new and beautiful pattern, and every article in his line. His store is on the corner of Gillespie and Franklin streets.
April 25, 1857.

SECOND SPRING STOCK.
STARR & WILLIAMS.
HAVE now received their Second Stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, which they will offer at the Wholesale Trade very low for CASH, or on the usual time to prompt paying buyers.
J. H. STARR.
April 25, 1857.
Term papers copy.

COLOR-TYPES AND AUTO-TYPES.
THE Subscribers have taken the rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Nott, over Bessy & Hamilton's Jewelry Store, where he will be happy to wait on those who wish a great likeness of themselves or friends.
P. S. I would particularly call the attention of the public to the COLOR-TYPE, which in point of beauty far surpasses anything in the shape of a Daguerotype or Photograph, and is but little inferior, if not only equal to the finest miniature painting on ivory, which it very much resembles.
Persons taking in advance as well as fair customers, are respectfully invited to call.
M. M. ELLIOTT, Jr.
Fayetteville, April 22, 1857.

2,800 Acres of Land FOR SALE.
THE Subscribers of the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from Little River, near Elliott's Mills, including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.
Also a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank and rail road timbers. Also, two well-broken MULES.
Also, any portion of which will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit.
SMITH & ELLIOTT, Jr.
April 9, 1857.

VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.
THE LOT, corner of Gillespie and Main Streets, extending about 100 feet on Main Street, is desired for sale.
For terms apply to
G. DEMING, Esq., Fayetteville
or JAMES OWEN, Wilmington.
March 29, 1857.

NOTICE.
BY VIRTUE of a Trust, conferred to me by appointment of the proprietors of Cumberland Academy at meetings held June 12, 15 and Dec 11, 1856, I will proceed to sell, on Tuesday of the next Court May 19th 1857, the whole or so much of the property of said institution as will be necessary to pay the indebtedness of said institution if not previously disposed of.
JAS. W. MEKAY, Trustee.
March 15, 1857.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE undersigned will pay the highest cash price for YOUNG NEGROES. Letters addressed to the undersigned at Laurinburg, Richmond County, will be promptly attended to.
D. C. MCINTYRE,
DANIEL M. McLAURIN.
Laurinburg, Dec. 29, 1856.

Spring Trade, 1857.
B. F. PEARCE
NOW RECEIVING a beautiful and well selected Stock of
Spring and Summer Goods.
Comprising a general assortment of all the latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, Lace and Silk Mantles, Linens of every description, Cape Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
—ALSO—
White and colored Linen Drilling, English and French Drap d'Ete, Bleached and brown Shirts and Sheetings, Fine Linens, Cotton Table Cloths, Towelings and Napkins, Leghorns, Panama, Cassimere and Molekin Hats, Corbels and Parasols, Boots, Shoes, &c.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers, either at Wholesale or Retail. All persons (and particularly the Ladies) are respectfully requested to give me a call before making their selections.
J. F. PEARCE.
Fayetteville, (Hay St.), March 12, 1857.

Spring Stock, 1857.
E. F. MOORE,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant.
Has just received in Store,
215 Barrels Whiskey and Brandy,
225 " " " " " " " "
275 Sacks Rio Coffee,
200 " " " " " " " "
200 Boxes Soda Biscuit,
Candies, Soap, Candles, Snuff, Cigars, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold on liberal terms.
March 10, 1857.

NEW GOODS.
We have received our Stock of
Spring and Summer Goods.
To which we call the attention of Buyers. Our goods are all new, and have been selected with considerable taste. And we will sell as cheap as any House in the State.
March 25, 1857.
MOORE & BROS.

CROCKERY
and GLASS WARE.
AM now receiving my Stock of Crockery and Glass. In a few days I shall have a good assortment of everything in my line, suitable for the Country Trade. Country merchants may rely on getting good goods on better terms than by ordering from the North.
W. N. TILLINGHAM.
March 12, 1857.

ECLESIAS MILLS.
AS soon as they are repaired, send your Corn and Wheat to be ground.
M. McKINNON.
March 10, 1857.

SELECT MALE SCHOOL.
AT OXFORD, N. C.
THIS School, which hitherto has enjoyed a high degree of prosperity under the conduct of J. H. Horner, A. M., by whom it was originally established, will be re-opened on the 15th of July, and arranged to prepare boys for advanced classes in the University.
For this purpose, Prof. A. G. Brown, whose reputation is well known as a Teacher of the Ancient Classics during the last thirteen years at Chapel Hill, will be associated with the present Principal, and Rev. T. J. Horner will continue to be his assistant Instructor.
The School, as thus organized, is designed to be permanent and of the highest grade. As it is divided into a few classes pursuing a regular course of studies, considerable time will be devoted to examination and lecture upon the subject of every lesson by each instructor in his own department.
Important advantages have been secured by the establishment of a Library Society, with its library, and an efficient system of discipline, in which special attention is given to the habits and deportment of the young men, when not engaged in the immediate duties of the School.
Its location is very eligible, the climate of Oxford is excellent, and the commodious building lately erected, stands on an eminence in a beautiful grove, beyond the corporate limits of the town and near the residence of the Principal and other private families, who will accommodate the students with board.
Two terms of twenty weeks each, commencing with those of the University, compose the scholastic year, and the price of board and tuition is ninety dollars a term.
Applications should be made as early as practicable, accompanied in every instance with a statement of the age and proficiency of the applicant.
April 24, 1857.

More New Goods.
THE subscriber is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of almost everything in the way of
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Hollow-ware.
—ALSO—
Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Fish, &c., &c.
Any of which he will sell cheap for Cash, barter for Produce, or on short time. Store recently occupied by Troy & Marsh, near the Dublin House.
G. W. L. GOLDSTON.
Oct. 15, 1856.

Book Agents Wanted.
THE Subscribers, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Harkness' History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly, laminate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will be ready in a few days.
Favorable testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address
H. W. BURN.
Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856.

FOR SALE.
I WISH to sell my PLANTATION on the West side of Cape Fear, 2 miles below Fayetteville. I hold well over 500 acres of more, it consists of River Swamp and Sand Hill Land.
Also my House and Lot on Ramsey Street.
One Lot corner Dick and Person Streets.
One House and Lot corner of Frank's Alley and Orange Street.
10 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.
12 Shares Plank Road Stock.
Fayetteville, Dec. 1, 1856.
M. N. LEARY.

NO HUMBLED!
THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for
Superior Water Buckets.
He manufactures North Carolina material—the best of the North Carolina capital and labor—and he solicits Southern patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.
Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.
G. H. MAKEPEACE.
Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1857.

FOR SALE.
A DAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES, fine and common TOBACCO, and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest.
G. W. L. GOLDSTON.
Jan. 27, 1857.

Negro Clothing.
BLACKS, KERSEYS, HATS, SHOES, &c.
Now receiving.
J. & T. WADDILL.
November 17, 1856.

FOR SALE.
TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire,
Zinc, and Tin Ware and Stoves of various patterns. By
C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.
Sept. 24.

JUST RECEIVED.
20 QUARTER BOXES RAISINS.
20 Boxes Soda Biscuit.
20 " Cheese.
For sale by
D. C. LEETE.
Dec. 15.

Further Supplies of Books.
THE Humorous Poetry of the English Language; Home and the World, by Mrs. Rives of Va.; Poetical Works and "Rejected Addresses" of Byron and James Smith; Beaumont's and his Time; Confidential Correspondence of Napoleon and Josephine; The Lady's Almanac for 1857; Dr. Kneel's Arctic Explorations; Memoir of Susan Alhough; Knight's Pictorial Half-Hours; Ready Reckoners; The Mystic Circle; Ballou's Practical Lessons in English Grammar.
Just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.

Further Supplies of Books and Stationery.
THEODORA'S FINEST, or The Heroine of Faith; "Mourning within for anything you want to know"; Rifle, Axe and Saddle bags, by Miburn; Household Mysteries, a Romance of Southern Life; by Kane's Arctic Explorations—cloth, sheep and half calf bindings; Webster's Dictionaries, unabridged quarto, octavo and Family Pronouncing, Pocket, &c.—eight different Editions; The Turner's Companion; Jacobus' Notes on Matthew; School Books; DUPLICATING IMPRESSION PAPER, &c., &c.
Just rec'd.
E. J. HALE & SON.

PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
Oct. 22, 1855.

Fire Insurance.
THE ETNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.
The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation about 20 years. Its capital is \$500,000. The Hon. Thos. K. Bruce was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville Hotel.
THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.
J. H. ROBERTS, Proprietor.
March 1, 1855.

SHENWELL HOUSE.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.
THE Subscribers desire through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon this House the past season, and to express their obligations to the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.
P. SHENWELL.
March 24, 1855.

DORBIN HOUSE!
POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.
THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor, thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.
Spacious Stables attached and excellent Outlets in attendance.
The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.
The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.
Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Stages, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.
J. W. POWERS, W. C. TROY.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1856.

A RARE CHANCE!
THE Furniture and Fixtures of the Fayetteville Hotel for sale.
THE Subscribers having fully determined to sell the above named Property, now offer it to an enterprising man upon liberal terms.
This Hotel enjoys a large custom from the adjoining counties and from the travelling public, with a prospect of future increase. What it has done and is now doing can be seen by any one wishing to purchase referring to our books.
Also the structure of the building is such that it commands the greater part of the custom coming to and passing through this place.
For the amount of capital invested, there is no business that a person could engage in that would pay as well as this.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Sept. 11, 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 120 Acres, known as the
MUMFORD SWAMP.
About 30 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the
Valuable Brick Store and Lot near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pendleton.
A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on D. Madison, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Grounds, could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings. Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.
Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.
All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.
THO. J. CURTIS.
Oct. 10, 1855.

ROBERT D. GREEN,
(LATE GREEN & WEAR.)
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire supervision.
S. B. M. Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.
On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also warrant for two years.
All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by
R. D. GREEN.
August 25, 1856.

O. HOUSTON
WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south of Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,
Harness, Saddles, Brides, Whips, Collars,
and everything belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.
He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.
August 27, 1856.

BOOKBINDING.
All kinds, is executed in the best manner. Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the purchaser of new books. Librarians connect with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders; Puck them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.
I have the best selection of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.
Apply for a list of Binding prices before going else where. The undersigned solicits a share of patronage.
THOS. H. TILLINGHAM.
Anderson Street.
Nov. 5, 1856.

LIFE INSURANCE.
THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for Life participates in the profits of the Company, and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to \$200 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.
Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.
This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, and the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary blanks, furnished on application.
E. J. HALE.

New Goods.
THE undersigned have received into Store their recent purchases of
GOODS,
Embracing a large and general stock of
Groceries and Hardware,
Which they will sell on their usual accommodating terms.
G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
March 4, 1857.

\$50 Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, Chatham County, N. C., on the 8th inst, a negro boy named JIM, about 18 years of age, of dark brown color, about five feet high, heavy built, and weighs from 140 to 150 lbs. He is smart and quick spoken, and robs when he walks. The only notable mark recollected is a scar on the middle of the forehead, near the hair joint. He had on, when last seen, a brown Tweed coat with flaps on the pocket. A reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for him, if taken out of the county of Chatham, or Twenty-five Dollars if taken in it.
JOSEPH THOMPSON.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 15, 1857.

Pale and Amber Ale in Bbls. and 4 Bbls.
C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
Dec. 15, 1856.

400 bush. of CORN, in 2 bush. bags, for sale by
April 18, 1857.
P. A. WILEY.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 8th of SEPTEMBER.
The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board \$10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.
L. C. GRAYES, A. M., who has served so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.
Mr. Stradella will continue in charge of the Musical Department and Mrs. Stradella the Department of Painting, &c.
H. A. BIZZELL, Secy. Board of Trustees.
Clinton, July 25, 1856.

LAND FOR SALE.
1100 ACRES of LAND lying on upper Little River, in Hartnett County, well timbered with oak, hickory, &c., and well adapted for cultivation. It will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply soon to the Subscriber at Fayetteville.
WM. McCL. MEKAY.
Sept. 22, 1856.

DEEP RIVER COAL.
BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.
WM. McCLANE, Mining Engineer.
May 21, 1856.

GUANOES.
758 BAGS PERUVIAN, 327 DO. COLUMBIAN.
Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connection been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanted in the Potomac, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.
For sale by
D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 18, 1856.

A CARD.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends and customers that he can be found at the Store of C. E. Leete, where he will be glad to see them.
J. R. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 8, 1857.

ON CONSIGNMENT.
1500 BUS. CORN,
1000 Sacks SALT,
20 Bbls. Mulletts, (OAK.)
To arrive and for sale,
W. P. ELLIOTT.
Oct. 22, 1856.

WANTED.
A FEW likely servants—men, boys and girls. The highest price will be paid by calling upon
J. H. ROBERTS.
Feb. 9, 1857.

TURPENTINE AXES.
A GOOD lot for sale, by
J. T. WADDILL.
Also a prime new two-horse Wagon, with iron axles.
Feb. 4, 1857.

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of DENTAL SURGERY.
OFFICE hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
DR. BENBOW may be found at his suite of Rooms near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of **ARTIFICIAL TEETH**, he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon gold or Plating plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs. He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to 1st of July.)
Oct. 20, 1856.

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.
THE Partnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McARN & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McARN & LILLY. E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY & GOODS BUSINESS, where the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods.
E. LILLY.
Aug. 8, 1856.

Dr. H. G. McEachin,
having permanently located himself at Troy, Montgomery County, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery County, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.
Nov. 1856.

\$500 Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and crafty, and has attempted to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rock-fish in Robeson County.
I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.
JOHN FAIRLEY.
Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 7047

WHEAT WANTED.
I WANT to purchase 5,000 Bushels Wheat.
JAS. G. COOK.
June 25, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.
THE firm of HALL & SACKETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. Hall or A. E. Hall, who alone are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
J. H. HALL,
A. E. HALL,
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1856.

OLD RYE WHISKEY.
THE Subscribers is the only authorized agent in this State for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Purdie's Celebrated **OLD RYE WHISKEY**, which will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.
W. DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, March 26.

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